

against tyranny, brutality and dictatorship. Europe's cause became our cause because we realized that their liberty and our own security were inextricably intertwined.

We were not content to simply win the War. Together we also won the peace, and we did so as partners. Through the Marshall Plan we began the process of rebuilding war-torn Europe but also fostered European unity, so that in the future great wars on the European continent would be inconceivable. We created enduring institutions, military and economic, NATO, the Bretton Woods institutions (the IMF and World Bank) and the OECD.

Over four harsh decades, we stayed together as the most intimate allies poised to defend Europe and freedom against any Soviet threat. Together we won the Cold War and together we created a new opportunity for a European continent united, whole, and free.

No one has done more in our country, except for the President himself, to bring life to the dream of European unity than Secretary Albright. It was her vision and determination, together with our European allies, which made it possible for former Communist countries of the Soviet-dominated Warsaw Pact to become members of NATO. It was she who led the charge within the Administration to make NATO relevant to post-Cold War realities and who incorporated the lessons of World War II and the Holocaust by stemming Serbian aggression in Bosnia and in Kosovo together with our European allies. Now that we together won that war, together we must win this peace as we did after World War II.

My own efforts for this Administration have been inextricably intertwined with the European Union. To me the two historic European events of the last half of the 20th century have been the end of Communism and the development of the European Union. The EU is one of the boldest visions and most successful experiments in peacemaking and shared sovereignty in the history of the world. I have observed up close the development of a single economic market, the creation of the Euro (which as early as 1993 I believed would be born), and the efforts to build a commensurate political cohesion. We recognize that Europe's economic health is directly connected to ours, and we have built the world's largest trade and investment relationship. But, we also recognize that America cannot go it alone and achieve our political and economic objectives. We strongly support the development of your Common Foreign and Security Policy, whose first High Representative, Javier Solana, is here, because we believe that with our shared democratic, free market, pluralistic values, this common EU policy will allow us to be even more effective partners in the 21st century to protect freedom and human rights not only in Europe but around the world.

In 1955, I was pleased to be part of the creation of the New Transatlantic Agenda and in 1998 the Transatlantic Economic Partnership to bind us closer together in the post-Cold War era and to try to nip contentious disputes in the bud.

Our work together last year in dealing with difficult economic sanctions legislation affecting investments in Cuba and Iran turned a potential negative in our relations into a positive joint effort that led to a common effort to promote human rights in Cuba and to deter Iran from acquiring weapons of mass destruction.

And, my continued work with many of the nations of the European Union, including

Germany today, is seeking to bring belated justice to the victims of the Holocaust, the most profound human tragedy to occur on the European continent.

Through all of this certain lessons emerge that can guide our future partnership:

I have seen that when we act together great things happen and the world takes notice and follows. I was privileged to be part of the final negotiations for the Uruguay Trade Round in Brussels where our last minute compromise on agricultural and industrial issues broke a seven-year impasse and gave the world the benefits of the greatest trade liberalization in history. The partnership we were able to forge with the EU in Kyoto, Japan made possible the Kyoto Protocol to combat global warming.

America must unite with its allies in the fight for freedom around the world. Although we have the economic, political, and military capability to wage this fight, America alone cannot be successful. In the immortal words of Thomas Jefferson, in our Declaration of Independence, we must have "a decent respect to the opinions of mankind." We need our European allies and other allies as full partners in Europe and beyond.

We must develop transatlantic relationships with our private sectors, NGOs and civil societies. We will solidify our relationships for the new post Cold War era by nurturing the business, labor, environmental and consumer dialogues we have created. With the interesting integration of the U.S. and the EU our economies, we must involve our private sectors to help us resolve our differences, enhance our workers' rights, and strengthen our environmental protections.

U.S. policy on sanctions must be rationalized to better balance costs and gains and to provide ample Presidential discretion. It needs to recognize we have a monopoly on virtually no product and so to be effective sanctions should always try to be multilateral and include our European allies. Sanctions should focus on rogue nations and those who threaten our national interests, rather than on other countries, including European, even if we disagree with their policies toward those countries.

The EU must not throw up artificial barriers to U.S. products or delay implementation of WTO rulings—nor should we. These actions create unnecessary tensions and divisions and undermine respect for the institution we have created together. So too we must show the world we fulfill our obligations, for example, by paying our arrears to the United Nations and other international institutions.

There remains a vital bipartisan center in our country for continued engagement in Europe and in the world, despite a chorus of opposition from both sides of the political spectrum. European partnership and burden sharing with the U.S. can help nurture and strengthen a continued American commitment to constructive engagement around the globe. Indeed, the enlargement of the European Union is critical to the achievement of the dream of President Clinton and Secretary Albright of a Europe united across old East-west divisions.

I close with a personal note. I am proud of my country. It is a selfless force for good and has done more than any nation to better the lot of mankind in this century. I am proud I could serve it—under Presidents Johnson, Carter, and Clinton, and with Secretaries Christopher and Albright—over the course of more than two decades, to return to this great and good nation a small part of what it has given to me, to my community, and to

the world. And I am absolutely certain that America's future in the new Millennium will be even greater than its past.

#### TRIBUTE TO MACK DRAKE

#### HON. SUE WILKINS MYRICK

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, November 10, 1999*

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, on the eve of Veterans Day, I rise to bring to the attention of the House the extraordinary accomplishments of Mack Drake. Mr. Drake, a recipient of the Silver Star, deserves recognition for his valiant bravery on behalf of the American people while a member of our Armed Forces. I am proud to represent Mr. Drake in Congress.

Mack Drake, now 74, was a soldier defending freedom in the Pacific during World War II. One night during the invasion of Guam, the Japanese military engaged in a counterattack that wounded Mr. Drake and others, and left many killed. Despite his face and arm injuries, Mr. Drake refused to evacuate the area and stood his ground on behalf of the United States. Mack Drake continued to fire until his ammunition was depleted, all the while protecting the right flank of his platoon. Even upon the realization that he had no bullets left, Mr. Drake continued the fight by using grenades to defend his troop. Because of Mack Drake's unflappable bravery, lives were saved and a massacre was averted.

Mr. Mack Drake is an outstanding and inspirational individual. His bravery and courage during this operation and throughout his service to our country is admirable and should be commended.

#### TRIBUTE TO JOHN B. McLENDON

#### HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, November 10, 1999*

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a basketball pioneer and a leading force in desegregating collegiate and professional athletics. I rise today to pay tribute to the extraordinary John B. McLendon.

Although Coach Mac, as he was affectionately known, was diminutive in stature, his influence was gigantic in the game of giants. For most, 40 years in coaching with a career record of 523-165 is an outstanding achievement. For Coach Mac, it is only the beginning of the story.

On the court, he led the men's basketball programs at North Carolina Central, Hampton, Tennessee State and Kentucky State. During that time he became the first coach to win three straight NAIA Championships. He also amassed four conference and two district championships.

But it was his moves off the court that demonstrate Coach Mac's true grit. When he began his career as a basketball coach, the game was strictly segregated, including national championship competitions. In 1950, he initiated and planned the mechanics for integrating black colleges into the NAIA national